made three miles in seven minutes thirty-two and a half seconds, which is exactly the time made on a four mile heat by the greatest racer, Fashion. The various sums, in prizes and sweepstakes, won by him are a little over twenty thousand dollars. Lady Suffolk, during the sixteen years that she has been on the turf, won more than thrice that amount for her owners. There is nothing peculiar in the appearance of this mare which would indicate the possession of such remarkable qualities; but when in motion, she displays extraordinary power of muscle, and although at present over twenty years old, we were informed it is the intention of her owner to put her on the course this spring.

There is no system so well calculated to produce good roadsters or driving horses as these trotting matches, and the substitution of them for steeple chases and racing may be regarded as a great public benefit. After all, running horses were not, in a practical point of view, useful animals, and may be looked upon rather as curiosities. We are the first who have attached particular importance to the breeding of trotting horses, and in this respect, as well as others, we have showed the thorough practical nature of our character. On the Long Island race courses alone, about sixty thousand dollars are annually expended in prizes and matches, while, perhaps, about twice that amount is lost or won in betting. There are five courses altogether, each of which is a mile in circuit. Of these, the two principal ones are the Union and Centreville Courses—the former of which was established in 1822, and is at present owned by J. I. Snedker, Wm. Shaw, and E. White. The latter was established in 1822, and by its present owner, Joel Conklin. The remaining three are the Hempstead, Babylon, and Smithown; but the aggregate amount expended in prizes falls short a few thousand dollars of the actual expenditure on either the Union or Centreville Course. The rules and regulations for the source are transument of the course are drawn up with all the minuten

RECAPITULATION. Table exhibiting the yearly value of horse la-or and the yearly expense of stabling them:—

the south of the second second second second	Value	Cost of
	f Labor.	Stabling.
Omnibus and railroad horses.	3.640.000	\$1.274.000
Hack horses	1,456,000	728,000
Licensed cart horses	1,664,000	832,000
Grocers' horses	780,000	455,000
City express horses	18,720	7,280
Foreign express horses	162,240	67,600
Milkmen's horses	436,800	187,200
Soda water horses	109,200	- 43,680
Bakers' horses	218,400	163,800
Icecart horses	104,000	52,000
Truck horses	31.200	14,040
Scavengers' horses	37.440	24,960
Ash and dirt cart horses	546,000	352,500
Pedlars' horses	156,000	78,000
Butchers' horses	254,800	163,800
Total	9,614,800	\$4,443,860

Table exhibiting the total number of drivers, con-

and the Jean's amo	No.	Salary.
Of omnibuses and rail cars	1.400	\$655,200
Of hacks	2,000	832,000
Of licensed carts	4.000	1.872,000
Of grocers' wagons	-	
Of foreign express wagons	140	58,800
Of city express wagons	.85	10,920
Of milk wagons	1,000	312,000
Of soda water wagons	105	44.100
Of bakers' wagons	650	234,000
Of icecarts	260	93,600
Of trucks	60	25,740
Of scavengers' carts	360	112,320
Of ash and dirt carts	1,500	546,000
Of pedlars' carts	500	187,200
Of butchers' carts	700	192,400
Total	12,710	\$5,176,280
Table exhibiting the aggregator of vehicles drawn by horses and	te value o	f all kinds

Omnibuses and rail cars....\$120,000 Hacks. Licensed carts. 140,000
 Licensed carts.
 80,000

 Grocers' wagons.
 50,000

 Foreign express wagons.
 9,000

 City express wagons.
 1,000

 Milk wagons.
 24,000

 Soda water wagons.
 17,500

 Icecarts.
 4,250

 Trucks.
 1,200

 Beavengers' carts.
 20,000

 Ash and dirt carts.
 22,500

 Pediars' carts.
 6,000

 Butchers' carts.
 17,500
 80,000 26,250 84,500 24,000 15,000 12,000 75,000 56,000

Total.....\$500,830 \$2,005,575 Table exhibiting the aggregate yearly expense of hoeing horses, and the number of pounds of iron ensumed for that purpose during the same period:— Omnibus and railroad horses. 714,000
Hack horses . 357,000
Licensed cart horses 408,000
Grocers' horses 90,000
Foreign express horses 15,600
City express horses 2,720
Milkmen's horses 57,600
Horses of soda water men 21,420
Lakers' horses 71,400 City express horses.
Milkmen's horses
Horses of soda water men
Eakers' horses
Truck horses

 Scavengers' horses
 8,640

 Ash and dust cart horses
 108,000

 Pedlers' horses
 15,000

 Butchers' horses
 47,600

of horses employed in differen
York:—
Horses employed in omnibuses and rail cars...
Horses employed in hacking.
Horses owned by licensed
cartmen,...
Grocers' horses.
Foreign express horses.
City express horses.
Horses owned by milkmen.
Horses owned by soda water
manufacturers.
Bakers' horses.
Horses owned by ice dealers.
Horses owned by ice dealers.
Horses employed in trucking
Scavengers' horses.
Pedlars' horses.
Pedlars' horses. 400,000 250,000 65,000 3,000 120,000 4,000 2,500 260 21,000 84,000 35,000 15,000 12,000 135,000 25,000 105,000 Pedlars' horses...........

10tal		
Table exhibiting the distance	e travelled	daily by all
		Miles.
Omnibus and railroad horses.		168,000
Hack horses		
Licensed cart horses		48,000
Grocers' horses		20,000
City express horses		800
Foreign express horses	1101000000	3,900
Milkmen's horses	*****	12,000
Soda water homes		2 150
Soda water horses		3,150
Bakers' horses		10,500
Jce cart horses		2,500
Truck borses		249
Scavengers' horses		960
Ash and dirt cart horses		
Pedlars' horses		
Butchers' horses		8,400
		11

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT HORSE MAR-

KET AT THE BULL'S HEAD. The principal horse market in New York is at Bull's Head, on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue. It consists of about fifteen sta-bles, all of which are capable of containing from lifteen hundred to two thousand horses. There are no regular market days, nor is there a general mart at which the animals are exposed for sale, each dealer preferring to sell from his own stable. The average number disposed of daily, during the year, is estimated at one hundred, but there are some days, when the business is particularly brisk, that two hundred are sold. Some of the stables are admirably arranged and fitted up for the accommodation of the floress. They are perfect curiosities in their way, and would well repay a visit, if any of our readers should have a desire to see them. A large number are constructed of stone, and present an exterior of no ordinary architectural pretensions. The interior pf all is very much alike, the same order and arrangement being pretty generally observed in each. The stalls are so constructed that an alley-way is left between each row, and this is provided with a drain to carry off all the ordure. There appears to be no distinction made in the treatment of the animals, so far as the general quality of their food and their accommodations are concerned. The bob-tailed horse is placed on a perfect equality with the horse which has been more favored in the proportions of his caudal extremities. Some, indeed, are ofter curtailed of their fair proportions, to suit the perverted tastes of their owners. This involves an operation of considerable annoymance to the poor animal. The hair is cut short, or chocked, and the tendons of the tail severed, after which it is turned up, and kept in a reversed position by means of a cord tied to the celling. This process gives the tail a peculiar set, which it ever after retains. The growth of the hair, we believe, is arrested by cering the skin; but in some cases this cruel practice is not resorted to, the owner preferring to cut it when it becomes too long. With horses that are required for particular kinds of work this process is considered very necessary, as it prevents the tail from becoming entangled in the harness. In the summer time bob-tailed horses suffer at which the animals are exposed for sale, each dealer preferring to sell from his own stable. The ave-

more than any other from the flies, so that it is not without its disadvantages also. Decling its sometimes performed for the purpose of crommon the source of the property of the form of the purpose of crommon the property of the form of the purpose of crommon to the company of the form of the purpose of crommon to the company of the purpose of the state of the company of the purpose of the state of the company of the purpose of the state of the company of the purpose of the state of the state of the colling is the manner we have described.

Only a portion of the animals sold at the Bull's Head are owned by the keepers of the stables, a large number being disposed of by persons who make a business of buying them from farmers in different parts of this State, Fennsylvania, Maine, Mass schonetts, Ohio, and other States. These may not improperly all the uncertainty of spones, for their interpretation of the colling of the profits are not abserted by stable expenses, they become rich in a few years. As a general thing it is not a very incrative occupation, and is attended with considerable losses and risks. Sometimes a horse will remain three or four weeks, and even longer, upon their bands, while they are occasionally mistaken in his qualities. It is very seldom, however, that the dealers are mistaken, and they generally make the most of their bargains. They are pretty shrewd and calculating, and it would require no ordinary degree of cunning to get the better of them in the purchase of a horse. Some animals are sent to the stables at Bull's Head to be sold on commission, their owners paying for their number of horses sold there daily is small in comparison with the number disposed of throughout New York. Hundreds change hands every day at privale sale, of which no account whetever is taken, while commission, their owners paying for their number of horses sold there daily is small in comparison with the number alternative their owners are not absoluted to the profit of the provincial of the provincial of the provi

It is about fifteen years since it was catabiled, during which time its business has increased to a considerable extent, though not in a degree at all number of horses and there daily is small in comparison with the number disposed of through and the work of bone boliers to re-establish their business, but they have been allowed no respite by the City inspector.

Mr. Reynolds, before applying for the contract, procured a lease of one of the numerous sand banks which lie along the side of Long Island, near Sheeps Head Bay. This bank is not inappropriately called Barren Island, the only vegetation it produces being a coarse grass and some stunted cedars. Its location and general character render it peculiarly adapted for the purpose to which it has been applied. Indeed, it appears as if nature had especially designed it for the receptacle of the refuse matter of the city. The principal objection hithereto urged against the establishment of bone boiling factories, was their proximity to the city: but here is a place more than twelve miles distant from it and four miles away from any human labitation, if we except the horses of those employed in it. It lies about three miles from Long Island, and is very difficult of access to boats of a large tonnage, on account of the shoals by which it is surrounded. A steamboat has been built expressly for the purpose of conveying the offall and dead animals from this city to a large factory constructed for the purpose, in which from fifteen to twenty persons are employed in skinning them, and in other work connected with the bone boiling business. The number of dead horses brought to this island every year is between 4.000 and 5,000, which forms about one-fifth part of the offal and other matter formerly left to decay in our city, breeding pestilence in our midst. The Common Council, in compliance with the terms of the contract made with Mr. Reynolds, appropriated two docks—one at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, and the other at the foot of Fortieth street. North river—where the refuse matter could be placed on board of barges, to be afterwards transferred to the steamboat, and sent to Barren Island. A sum sufficient to defray the expense of its removal was allowed; for, as all other methods of relieving the city of

Or are you afraid of another Armada? Ladies of England, you extend your sympathy for the slave—will you not do the same for Senor Arango? Will you turn a deaf ear to the cries of that woman whose husband has been so fearfully wronged? Is all your sympathy in the cause of humanity but a delusion and a farce? The hour has at last arrived when your sincerity is put to the test—rescue this man from the dungeon, demand of your husbands their assistance in so noble a cause—tell them that they must enforce the most ample reparation for this injured man, for his disconsolate wife and weeping children.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

man, for his disconsolate wife and weeping children.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE HARRIET AND THE DEVASTATION.—We had a telegraphic despatch yesterday morning, says the New Orleans Picayund of the 17th instant, stating that the American ship Harriet had been fired "into," when off Cuba, by the British war steamer Devastation, and was afterwards boarded by some of her officers. The Harriet arrived here yesterday, from Havana, and the following is Captain Otis's statement of the matter:—"On his passage out from Savannah to Havana, on the 13ts of March about ten miles to the westward of the Double Headed Shot-keys, at 7A M., he discovered a steamer some five or six miles to the leeward, and near by her a brig. The steamer ran various courses, and finally ran down to the brig, and then stood to the castward; then changed course to the southward, an finally kept off to the southward and westward, running on the same course with the ship, about six miles to the leeward, and from six to seven miles astern. She then set all sail and put on steam, and gained on the Harriet; while in chase of the latter she fired two shots, which fell short of the Hurriet two or three miles. All hands on the Harriet saw them strike in the water. Captain Oils then hove his ship to and hauled up his courses, when he was boarded by two officers from the British man of war steamer Devastation. They stated that their business was to ascertain whether Captain Otts was carrying out the treaty stipulations. Capt. O. replied that his colors were a sufficient guarantee for him. They then requested Captain Otis to show the ship's papers, which he cid, and after they had examined them they left. Captain Otis took the steamer to be, a Spanish war vessel cruising off the harbor of Havana, as he could not see the steamer's colors, the smoke from the steamer preventing it. He entered a protest at Havana, before the United States Consul.

Weekly Report of Deaths

Albuminari 2	Fever puerperal 7
Aneurism 1	Fever remittent 1
Apoplexy 6	Fever scarlet 9
Atrophia 4	Fever typhoid 3
Angina 2	Fever typhus11
Bleeding from the womb. 1	Heart, disease of10
Bleeding 1	Hip disease 1
Burned or scalded 3	Hooping cough 1
Bronchitis 2	Inanition 1
Caucer of stomach 1	Inflammation 1
Casualties 5	Inflammation of brain 7
Cholera Infantum 1	Inflammation of bowels12
Cholera Morbus 1	Inflammation of lungs27
Colie 1	Inflammation of stomach. 1
Consumption54	Killed or murdered 1
Convulsions	Lues Veneres 1
Croup 9	Mara mus
Congestion of brain 12	Meaales 5
Congestion of lungs 5	Old age 4
Cyanosis 4	Palsy 2
Cancrum Oris 1	Premature birth 5
Debility 5	Pleurisy 2
Delirium Traumate 1	Phlemasia dolens 1
Diarrhosa 6	Rheumatism 1
Dropsy 7	Rupture of spleen 1
Dropsy in the head 10	Smallpox10
Propsy in the chest 2	Spinal disease 1
Dropsy of pericardium 1	Sulcide 2
Drowned 2	Sea sickness 1
Dysentery 2	Teething 4
Erysipelas 4	Tumor 1
Fracture of skull 1	Ulceration of throat 2
Fever 1	Unknown 1
	18.
Under 1 year 78	40 to 50 years 31
1 to 2 years 42	50 to 60 years 13
2 to 5 years 42	60 to 70 years 18
5 to 10 years 15	70 to 80 years 2
10 to 20 years 21	80 to 90 years 9
20 to 30 years 31	90 to 100 years 1
30 to 40 yours 42	Unknown 1
PLACES OF	
United States	Sweden 1
Ireland 70	Italy 1
Eng) and 12	Behemia 2
So tland 1	British Poss'ns in N. Am. 2
0 1111111	Poland 1
France 1	Unknown 1
	Unanown,
Holland 2	12; Penitentiary, Black
FROM- Hospital, Bellevus	12; Penitentiary, Black

FROM.—Hospital, Bellevue, 12; Penitentary, Black-rell's Island 2; Lunzie Asylim, Blackwell's Diand, 2; City Hospital, 1; City Prison 3; Alushouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored House, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored persons, 7; Interments returned from Ward's Island, 23; THOMAS K. DOWNENO, Try inspector, City Inspector's Office, April 23, 1882.

The Squier Treaty

(ATIFICATION BY THE UNITED STATES—ABSTRACT

OF ITS PROVISIONS.

The treaty made by Mr. E. G. Squier, our representa The treaty made by Mr. E. G. Squier, our representa-tive in Central America, in January, 1850, between the United States on the one part, and the republic of San Salvador on the other, has now passed into an accom-plished fact. The treaty was originally made during the regime of President Taylor; but the administration which succeeded declined to ratify or act upon it. So it has lain over a dead letter matil very recently, when it re-ceived the sanction of the Senate, and the ratification and signature of President Pierce. The following are the and signature of President Pierce. The following are the

lain over a dead letter until very recently, when it received the sanction of the Senate, and the ratification
and signature of President Pierce. The following are the
chief points of the treaty —

Arts 1 and 2 provides that there shall be a perfect and
firm peace and sincers friendship between the United
States of America and the republic of San Salvador, and
that no particular favor shall be granted to other nations,
in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not
immediately become common to the other party.

Art. 3 provides for perfect equality and reciprocity between the two countries in matters of commerce and
navigation, and that the subjects of each may hold estate, carry on business and manufactures, and enjoy all
the rights of native citizens in the other; and by article
12 they may dispose of their property by sale, donation,
testament or otherwis.

Art. 4 agrees that whatever kind of produce, manufacture or merchandies, of any foreign country may be lawfully imported into the United States in their pany vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the republic of
San Salvador, without any difference of tomage duties—
and so also with exports.

Art. 5 provides that no higher duty shall be imposed
on the importation into either country of the produce
or manufactures of the other than that levied on the same
articles from foreign countries—so also with exportations.

Art. 6 makes the three preceding articles more definite,
and makes them applicable to vessels and their cargoes
whether proceeding from the ports of the respective
countries or from foreign ports, without being subject
to any discriminating duty.

Art. 7 authorizes merchants, commanders of ships, and
other citizens by themselves, or agents, to manage their
own business in all the ports and places subject to the
jurisdiction of each other, they being in all cases to be
treated as citizens of the country which they reside, or
at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or
citizens of the most igvored nation.

A

away, but not detained.

Arts. 21, 22 and 23 regulate for the examination of ships' papers by a national vessel of war.

Art. 24 provides for the adjudication of prizes. Art. 28 provides for the adjudication of prizes.

Art. 26 agrees that in the event of a war between the two contracting parties hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

Art. 26 provides that no citizen of the other party shall accept a commission or letter of marque.

cept in repeting an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

Art. 26 provides that no citizen of the other party shall accept a commission or letter of marque.

Arts. 27 and 28 provides that, in the event of a war between the two countries, a term of six months shall be allowed to merchants residing on the coarest, and a year to those in the interior, to arrange their business, and that a safe conduct shall be given them to such port as they designate, and that neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares nor money in public funds or banks, shall be sequestrated or confiscated.

Arts. 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 relate to ministers and consuls. They agree to grant to the envoys, ministers and other public agents of each other the same favors, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by those of the most favored natisms, and to receive consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce.

Art. 34 provides for helding a consular convention, to declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

Art. 35 declares that the treaty shall remain in full orce and vigor for the term of twenty years, and then until twelve months after notice is given of the intention of either party to reform it; and it also stipulates that, in case of any of the articles contained in it should be violated or infringed, no acts of reprisal or war shall be ordained or authorized until the injured party shall have laid before the other a statement of dimages, and that same shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of international right.

Art. 37. The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation shall be approved and radified by the President of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of San Salvador, with the consent and approbation of the congress of the same: and the radification shall be exchanged in the city of Washington or San Salvador, within eight months from the date of th

The treaty is now published and proclaimed in the fol lowing terms :-Whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on bearts, and the respective ratifications of the same been explanated

parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-seventh.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President,

W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

States the seventy-seventh. FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President, W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Mormonism and "Spiritual Wifelsm in Lee County.

[From the Chicago Press, April 13.]

We had of late years entirely lost track of William Smith, brother of the prophet "Joe." In 1839 we knew him well. He was then keeping tavers in Plymouth, a small village in Hanoock county, some thirty miles from Nauvoo. A goodly number of the "Gaints" frequented his house, but he never bad much influence with the great body of Mormons. "Bill," as he was familiarly termed by his "Gentile" acquaintances, was always regarded as one of the lesser lights. Compared with his older brother Joe, or the lesser lights. Compared with his older brother Joe, or the lesser lights. Compared with his older brother Joe, or the lesser lights. Compared with his older brother Joe, or the same his season that the same the former, and far less cultivation than the latter. Yet he was by no means deficient in that peculiar shrewiness which, from the mother of the prophet down to the youngest of her children, was a characteristic of the Smith family. Bill, however, lacked caution. He had not the faculty of concealment which distingaished Joe and HI ram. Ferhaps this was the reason that the two latter induced him to take up his residence outside of the holy city. This weakness of Bill conduced to his popularity where he lived. He obtained a reputation for frankness and candor that was deried his abrewice brothers, and when he became a candidate for legislative honors, he polled many votes outside of the Mormon organization.

After the murder of Joe and Hiram, Bill mide a desperate attempt for the succession. But he carried too ew guns. Regdon was a bigger man than Bill, Streng was bigger than Rigdon, but Brigham Young and down, secturing on Mormonism in the practical strength of them and the growt mass of the saids made their hegira to Salt late, Rigdon and his followers to Fennsylvania, and Straug to Beaver Island. Bill commenced a kind of mounts as the su

A new and commodious steamboat, named the Daniel Webster, has been placed on the route from Portland to Bangor (in place of the Governor,) running in connec-tion with the railroad from Boston. She made her dist trip on Wodnesday Last.

YORK HYRALD Control of the part of the par

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowmy Theatric.—Bulwer's excellent play of the "Lady of Lyona" commences the entertainments this evening. Mr. & Eddy, who is a great favorite and very good actor. will sustain the character of Claude Melantic, and Mrs. Parker that of Pauline. The concluding piece will be the drams of the "Death Token," with Stevens, Johnston and Mrs. Parker in the leading characters.

Broadway Theatric.—Mr. Forrest appears to night as Bertram, in the tragedy of that name, supported by the excellent stock company attached to the Metropolitan. Mr. Barry, the stage manager, as also a fine actor, will sustain the part of the Prior of St. Anselm, and Madame Penisi as Imagine. Miss Price will dance a pas seal, and the amusements will terminate with "To Paris and back for Five Pounds."

Numbes Gamen.—Donizetti's grand opera, entitled "Lucrezia Borgia" will be presented this evening, with a great cast all the distinguished artists attached to the Alboni and Mareleck troupes having consented to appear—some of them even in the minor characters. Among the names are Alboni, Salvi, Marini, Beneventano, Sangiovanni, Revere, Rosi, Quinto and Zanini. An extra orchestra has been engaged.

Buston's Theatre.—The play in five acts, entitled "Civilization" will commence the amusements at this popular establishment, Mr. J. Wallack, Jr., as Hereuic, the Huron. Fisher, Johnston, Mrs. Skerrett and Mrs. Hughes in the other recomment parts. Mrs. Holman will sing a favorite ballad, the orchestra will discourse some sweet music, and all will terminate with the new farce of the "Smiths."

NAMONAL Theatre.—The grand Oriental speciacle called the "Armore of Tree" departing from the hister.

the "Smiths."

NATIONAL THEATHE.— The grand Oriental spectacle, called the "Armorer of Tyre," dramatized from the historical romance of that name, and which has been put upon the stage by manager Purdy in superior style, will be repeated this evening. Messrs. Jones, Clarke, Fox, Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Jones in the principal characters. The amusements commence with the facce of "Too late for the Train."

Mr. Nichols and Mrs. Jones in the principal characters. The annusements commence with the facce of "Too late for the Train."

Wallack's Theather—Morton's fine comedy, called the "Secrets Worth Knowing," with an excellent cast, will commence the performances. Blake, Lester, Mason. Walcott, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Hale, appear in prominent parts. Miss Melvina will dance the Pai de Zephyr, and the entertainments will close with the comedicita called the "Pet of the Petticoats," in which Miss Laura Keene appears as Paul.

St. Charles Theather—The beautiful spectacle called the "Military Excursion" will be the first feature at this theatre. Mrs. J. M. Cook sustains the character of Heavy Duval. Mile Sophie will dance, and the interesting drama called "Eveleen Wilson," will follow, Miss Mitchell enseting the part of Eveleen. The amusements will close with the farce of the "Double Bedded Room."

AMERICAN MISSEUM.—The receipts of this afternoon and evening are for the benefit of a very popular actor, Mr. C. W. Clarke, who is long and favorably known to the dramaticpublic. The pieces selected are the "Willow Copse," and the "Hunchback." There can be little doubt but that Clarke will have, what he richly deserves, a bumper.

GREAT SOUTHERN CRCUS.—The equestrian company of Messers Stone and Madigan, from New Orleans, will open the Bowery Ampbitheatre to night, and will continue during the spring and summer season. Among the stars of this company is the beautiful Miss Rose Madigan.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSH.—The programme for this evening contains most of the popular negro melodies, together with instrumental performances.

CONNES ALPINE RAMBLES.—We know of no place where an evening can be cajoyed with more delight and instrumental performances are first rate.

OWNES ALPINE RAMBLES.—We know of no place where an evening can be cajoyed with more delight and instrumental performances are first rate.

OWNES ALPINE RAMBLES.—We know of no place where an evening can be cajoyed with more delight and instrumental performanc

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 24—6 P. M.
At the close of the stock market, yesterday, the ten dency of prices was upward, and a pretty active demand existed for most of the leading fancies. The amount of stock offering, however, was large, and there appeared to than on the part of other parties to purchase. Prices current at the close yesterday, compared with those ruling at the close of the previous week, show a general improvement, and in some stocks the advance has been very great. This has doubtless enabled many who have very great. This has doubtlers enabled many who have for some time past been large holders, to realize, and retire for a time; but we do not understand upon what grounds purchases have been made at present prices. The rise has, of course, been entirely speculative; but parties who have involved themselves in the upward movement, must have done to with some belief, however vague, that operators of more sanguine temperament would in turn take their stocks at lighter prices. If we could get at the motive which governs speculators in times like these, we should find that nothing but the hope of finding individuals who would take their supplies at a profit, in duced them to purchase. So far as the value of the stocks is concerned, that is a matter apparently of very little consequence. The question is hardly asked, and no one seems to care. Speculators get an idea that prices ought to go up, and if they are idea that prices ought to go up, and if they are strong enough, and can get money enough, they put them up. The position of certain fancies may aid a movement of this kind, but a sort of sympathy exists among these list. In this way, speculators are driven first into one tancy and then into another, until they get more than they can carry, and the whole come tumbling down together. With one or two exceptions, fancy stocks remain unchanged in actual intrinsic value. Most of them are worth no more than they were three months since, when they were from five to ten per cent lower, and the probability is, that, within the next three months, they will recede again to their old starting points. We have no faith in the present rise. It has no foundation. It is entitely speculative, and the speculation limited in extent. It is wholly local—not extending beyond the limits of Wall street. Every per cent advance brings out hundreds of shares of stock, without increasing the number of buyers. This weakens the movement at times, when it appears the strongest; and it usually eating sooner or later, in a sudden collapse. It is possible that amidst this general inflation there are instances where real, bo na fide causes are at work, operating favorably to that end. Where such exist, we can look for an exemption in the great crash. They may be sustained, but will not

escape slight temporary depression.

The exportation of specie from this port for the week ending and including Saturday, the 23d inst., and for the

year, has been as annexed :-Total, April 16 to April 23. \$303,174 02 Previously reported. 3,083,717 10

pany, on Filday, as reported, was not correct. The loss sold were as follows: -\$1,000 at 59 per cent; \$500 at 36, and \$500 at 32. The North River Insurance stock sold at 155, dividend off. The Chatham Bank has declared a semi annual dividend

of four per cent.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the New York Mining Board, held on Saturday afternoon at 31/4 o'clock, at No. 29 Wall street, A. Merwin, Esq., was appointed chairman and Jas. H. Stebbins, sceretary. Messrs. N. R. Cobb, Geo. H. Brodhead, and E. Kellogg, were appointed a committee to procure and arrange suitable rooms; Messrs. A. B. Haylis, R. L. Cutting, Joseph Brandon, G. M. Traoy, and James H Stebbins, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and the by laws. N. R. Cobb, was ap. pointed president pro tem. James. H. Stebbins was appointed secretary pro tem. An adjourned meeting will be held next Wednesday, the 27th inst, at 3% o'clock, at 29 Wall street.

The quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for warehouse, and the with-drawals from warehouse, during the week ending and in cluding Thursday, April 21st, were as annexed:-

Total. 1,736 \$534,356

Withdrawn from Warchen
Manufactures of wool 142 \$38,455
cotton 100 39,483
silk 170 41,77,6
flax 143 14,039

Miscellan's dry goods 260 7,460 5,4 20 \$1,639.962 Total. 908 3141 181

Entered for Warehousing

Manufactures of wool. 90 \$22,205

cotton 70 8,600

sile 22 14,532

flat 10 2,065

Miscellaneous 1,403 7,940 614 7. 168 24 65 4,018 4,579 Total value put on the market 1852. week ending April 21..... \$675,537

It appears by this that, for the week this year, th was an excess of \$1,085,626. This is very large for week, but it was caused by the arrival of several stea week, but it was caused by the arrival of several steamens and packets in the space of a few days. This droum-stance is likely to limit the entries for the present week. The annexed table exhibits the quantity and value of articles, other than dry goods, imported into this port during the week ending and including Friday, April 25, 1863 :—

Commerce of the Port of New York—Wasser Is Quant. Yat.

Animals—
Herses. 6 1,250 Furs. 116
Ostriches. 2 100 Ware. 27
Baskets 15 1,350 Grindstones 104
Beads. 11 974 Hair 88
Books. 209 42,777 Do. manufac 7
Bottles. 2800 Hearp. 2,065
Bristles. 11 1551 Honey 82
Bruthes. 44 12,005 Indigo 267
Buttons. 70 15,592 Inst's.—Mus. 22
Cheese. 185 1,940 Surgical 1
Chiraware 65 2,184 Ivory. 133 27, 766 3,866 289 10,387 16,741 3,479 744 14,606 59,770 9,663 597 10.592 Inat's.—Mus.
1.940 Surgical...
1.940 Surgical...
1.849 Jewelry
6.476 Leather
3.185 Boots & she
5.446 Dress skins.
34.342 Pat. leather
4.141 Lith stones.
1.631 Ale...
3.894 Brandy
4.403 Metals—
1.489 Brass manf.
5.688 Cop. sheat'g 4
2.788 Per. caps.
6.812 Dutch nickel
2699 Iron, tons. 1.656 Chicaware... Chronometers. Checse... 185
Chiraware... 65
Chronometers... 2
Segars... 65
Clocks... 24
Coals... 1,931
Coffee... 3,763
Corks... 28
Dag. plates... 18
Drugs... 18 1 031 3,864 4,403 1,489 5 688 2,788 6,812 269 227 2,869 227 2,869 2,784 1,874 Cop. sheat'g 417
Per. caps. 16
Dutch nickel 3
Iron, tons. 1,650
Hoop, pgs.3,550
Pig. tons. 548
R. R. bars 8,374
Scrap. tons. 103
Sheet, pgs.6,074
Chains. 255
Cutlers 103 221 Scrap, tons. 100
496 Sheet, pgs. 6,074
7,984 Chains 258
1.874 Cardery 103
206 Guns 55
559 Hardware 495
852 Nails 174
767 Needles 13
4.668 Saddlery 28
5,163 Wire 5,36
200 Lead 2,455
4,211 Old metal 245
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4,211 Old metal 245
6,141 Mustard 284
2,188 Olls 1,279
1,279 Linseed 611
2,821 Olls 1,000
2,755 Paints 57
7,329 Paintings 9
2,181 Perfumery 21
2,556 Port mon les 12
102 Potatoes 3,000 Madder. 242
Magnesia 36
Med. prep 9
Oxalic acid. 28
Oxide cinc. 83
Peruv. bark. 48
Phosphorus. 4
Quinies. 17
Reg. antimy 123
Fal. am. 46
Shellac. 5
Soda ach. 490
Sugar lead. 6
Sulphur. 25
Sumac. 1,600
Verdigris. 2
Vermillion. 1
Other drugs
Drewoods—
Sapan wood. 392
Earthenware. 1,557
Emery. 104 46,708 2,660 3,814 1,409 14,159 9,181 3,769 4,334 738 1,926 2,578 5,923 2,842 7,616 5,606 212 14,250 86,676 306,167 2,390 1,881 41,618 407 10,600 23,006

Value indee put on market week ending April 23.\$2 198,485 "dry goods 1,712,168 . \$3,820 598 . 5,669,883

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Total, three weeks ending April 23, 1863 ... \$9,480,481 This is not far in advance of the corresponding period last year, and the aggregates for the month of April this last year, and the aggregates for the month of April this year and last will compare very favorably. The principal items of import last week were as follows: Books, \$42,777; coffee, \$34,342; madder, \$56,141; carthenware, \$44,134; furs, 39,129; hatters' goods, \$32,788; hemp, \$34,411; indigo, 27,768; undressed skins, \$59,770; copper, sheathing, \$72,270; iron, \$83,685; railroad iron, \$99,077; cut lery, \$44,835; hardware \$48,658; steel, \$57,697; tin, \$205,920; oil, lineced, \$46,708; sugar, \$86,676, tea, \$305,-167; watches, \$41,618.

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The following circular from the director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, explains the system to be pursued in issuing gold ingots:-

The Director of the Mint of the United States, Mint of the United States, Philladelphia, April 18, 1843. The Director of the Mint gives notice that the preparations are now complete for the issue of bars of redmet gold to such parties as may prefer the same to coin, in payment of their deposits of gold bullion.

These bars will be stamped with the inscription "U. B. Mint, Philadelphia," with the year of issue, the weight in ounces and hundredths. and the Sames.

payment of their deposits of gold bullion.

These bars will be stamped with the inscription "U. S. Mint, Philadelphia," with the year of issue, the weight in ounces and hundredths, and the fineness in thousandths. In addition to these particulars, which include all that are required to be stated by law, a label will be attached to each bar, covering information as to the gross value of the bar, and its net value, if returned to the mint for coinage, after deduction made of half percent, as the legal charge therefor.

The cost of procuring the bars from the mint, in addition to the charge for parting, when that operation is required, has been fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at six cents per hundred dollars worth. The cost of precuring coin, in addition to the same parting charge, has been fixed by law at fifty cents a hundred dollars worth. It is manifest, therefore, that there is an economy in precuring bars instead of coin, amounting to forty four cents in the hundred dollars.

So far, then, as the issues demanded from the mint are designed for other purposes than domestic circulation, there can be no doubt of the economical advantage, if no other, of selecting bars instead of coin. It may consequently be anticipated that the use of coin for manufactures, and for exportation, will in a great measure cease, and that bars will be substituted. But, irrespective of any economy growing out of the mint tariffs, there are some special advantages in the use of fine bars, instead of coin, for manufacture and export. Their high standard fits them at once for the use of gold beaters, and fastishes the preparation by mixture with base bullies, of any quality of metal required in gold manufactures, and, on their exportation to Great Britain, and sale to the Bank of England, precludes the refining charge now imposed on American coin; and possibly the delays and expense incident to re melting and re assay.

To what extent these bars may prove useful as substitutes for coin, in large payments, experience must determine

CITY TRADE REPORT.

STURDAY, April 23—6 P. M.

Beta better the control of the control SATURDAY, April 23—6 P. M. EREADSTUFFS - Flour presented no new feature. There